UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/811,926	03/30/2004	Tadashi Ono	2004-0473A	2901
513 7590 10/20/2008 WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P. 2033 K STREET N. W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20006-1021			EXAMINER	
			SIKRI, ANISH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2443	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/20/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/811,926	ONO ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	ANISH SIKRI	2443
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D.  Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>17 S</u> This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☐ This     Since this application is in condition for alloware closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1,5,6 and 13 is/are pending in the approximate the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) ☐ Claim(s) 1,5,6 and 13 is/are rejected.  7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 30 March 2004 is/are:  Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11.	a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected t drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se ion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority document</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority document</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list</li> </ul>	s have been received. s have been received in Applicat rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4)  Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5)  Notice of Informal F 6)  Other:	ate

Application/Control Number: 10/811,926 Page 2

Art Unit: 2443

**DETAILED ACTION** 

Claims 2-4 are cancelled.

Claims 7-12 are cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed

or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the

subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject

matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made

to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.

Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was

made.

The factual inquiries set forth in Graham v. John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining

obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 1, 5-6, and 13 are rejected under 103(a) as being unpatentable over Samson et al (US Pat 4,654,857), hereafter known as Samson, in view of Unger (US Pub 2003/01888007).

Consider Claim 1 Samson et al discloses the data transmission/reception apparatus for performing a data transfer by a pipeline technique (Samson, Col 18 Lines 30-53) between a predetermined number of processing means sections (Samson, Col 12 Lines 45-52), each processing section being capable of performing a data process

and the predetermined number of processing sections being two or more (Samson, Col 5 Lines 10-20, Col 12 Lines 45-52), said apparatus comprising: a predetermined number of intermediary sections for interconnecting a first data processing section and a second data processing section and allowing data processed by the first data processing section to be transmitted to the second data processing section (Samson, Col 2 Lines 60-68), the first data processing section and second data processing section being adjoining data processing sections (Samson, Col 2 Lines 60-68), and said predetermined number of intermediary sections being smaller by one than the predetermined number of processing sections (Samson, Col 2 Lines 60-68), wherein the first data processing section includes transmission section for providing connection to the-said predetermined number of intermediary sections to transmit the data to the second data processing section (Samson, Col 3 Lines 53-62), and the second data processing section includes reception section for providing a connection to said predetermined number of intermediary sections to receive the data transmitted from the first data processing section (Samson, Col 4 Lines 31-47),

Samson et al does not specifically mention the use of each predetermined number of processing sections being either an active processing section or a passive processing section, and wherein said <u>predetermined number</u> of intermediary sections generate a data queue for retaining data to be transferred when <u>said predetermined number of intermediary sections detect that</u> both the first data processing section and the second data processing section are the active processing sections, and said predetermined number of intermediary sections do not generate the data queue when

Art Unit: 2443

said predetermined number of intermediary detect that either the first data processing section or the second data processing section is the passive processing section.

Nonetheless, Unger disclosed the use of each predetermined number of processing sections being either an active processing section or a passive processing section (Unger, [0048] Unger disclosed on how active streams are detected). Unger disclosed on how the said predetermined number of intermediary sections generate a data queue for retaining data to be transferred (Unger, [0053], Unger disclosed that the data is stored in the cache) when said predetermined number of intermediary sections detect that both the first data processing section and the second data processing section are the active processing sections (Unger, [0048], [0053], Unger disclosed on how the stream is activated), and said predetermined number of intermediary sections do not generate the data queue when said predetermined number of intermediary detect that either the first data processing section or the second data processing section is the passive processing section (Unger, [0048], [0053], Unger disclosed that the cache is not created when the stream is not active or activated). Unger does indeed disclose on how the queuing and caching works in the system.

Both Unger and Samson provide features related to stream processing in the system. Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings since both are within the same environment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of queuing data when the processing Art Unit: 2443

sections are active to transport data, taught by Unger in the system of Samson for the purpose of efficient stream/data process management.

Consider Claim 5, Samson-Unger does disclosed wherein the active processing section or the passive processing section (Unger, [0048], [0053], Unger disclosed on how the stream is activated);

However Samson-Unger does not explicitly disclose the reception section included in the second data processing section executes a reception request in a common mode irrespective of whether the first data processing section is the active processing section or the passive processing section.

But, Samson discloses that the processing can be carried out in sync with the two processors simultaneously (Samson, Col 4 Lines 31-47). As this will provide the data processing processors to be in active mode, and it is obvious to a person skilled in the art to see if the processors are in sync together, then they can be function in an async manner (Samson, Col 4 Lines 40-58).

Consider Claim 6, Samson-Unger disclosed that the data/transmission apparatus according to claim 1, can have predetermined number of sections which is equal to or greater than two (Samson Col 5 Lines 10-20, Col 12 Lines 45-52), and can perform

identical functions (Samson Col 4 Lines 31-47). Samson et al shows on that there can greater than two sections/modules connected to the system for data processing.

Claim 13 has similar limitations as of Claim 1; therefore it is rejected under the same rational as Claim 1.

## Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1, 5-6, and 13 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

## Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANISH SIKRI whose telephone number is 571-270-1783. The examiner can normally be reached on 8am - 5pm Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tonia Dollinger can be reached on 571-272-4170. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number: 10/811,926 Page 8

Art Unit: 2443

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Anish Sikri a.s.

October 9, 2008

/Nathan J. Flynn/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2454